The Columbian.

VOL. II.....NO. 10. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. SAM METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vi-n6

A. J. ROBERTS, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n6

CLOTHING, &c.

D. ORNSBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 30 doors above Avery's. vi-n6

J. W. CHRISTMAN, wholesale and retail clothier, in building, etc., Harrison's building, Main street. vi-n6

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

L. S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vi-n6

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n6

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n6

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vi-n6

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vi-n6

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vi-n6

A. SOLLEDER, boot manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vi-n6

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vi-n6

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vi-n6

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vi-n.

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vi-n6

J. B. McKELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vi-n6

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician Market st., above Main vi-n6

R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st. above court house. vi-n6

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Bazaar building, Main st. vi-n6

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vi-n6

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vi-n6

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies' cloaks and dress pattern, southeast corner Main and West sts. vi-n6

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vi-n6

MRS. M. E. FREAM, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vi.

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house vi-n

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. PEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, Mansion House, Main st., Ballzer Lowenberg superintendent. vi-n6

WENGER & JACOBY, confectionery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vi-n6

F. X. & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Avery's building, north side Main, below Iron. vi-n6

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n6

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vi-n6

FOUNS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUSER, east end of Main st. vi-n6

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vi-n6

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lowson Calman, superintendent vi-n6

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Sixth block south side Main st. vi-n6

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Conveyancery, groceries Main st., above Court House. vi-n6

S. D. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. vi-n6

M. KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails etc., northeast corner Main and Market sts. vi-n6

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes Main st., above court house. vi-n6

C. C. MAIER, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n6

J. J. BLOWER, dry goods, groceries, ring, north west corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n6

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vi-n6

H. H. HUNSBERGER, agent, groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., below Amer ican house. vi-n6

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vi-n6

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionerie, Main st., just above court house. vi-n6

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of queensware, tin and tinners, corner of Main street and Market square. vi-n6

J. L. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Sloan's block, Main st., below Iron vi-n6

J. K. GUTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron streets. vi-n6

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vi-n6

A. SLOAN, dealer in clothing dry goods, House keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc., Main st., opposite court house. vi-n6

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vi-n6

L. T. SHAFFNESS, dry goods, groceries, hats, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n6

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. COBELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vi-n6

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-n6

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n6

J. F. BROBST, photographer, Hartman's building northeast room Main and Market sts. vi-n

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stogie, cent, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n6

J. H. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. vi-n6

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White ash Cane Manufacturer, Scottown. vi-n6

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail road. vi-n6

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vi-n6

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vi-n

R. H. RISLEY, dealer in pianos, organs, melodeons, etc., at G. W. Cole's furniture rooms. vi-n6

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's build ing up stairs. vi-n6

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n6

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n6

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vi-n6

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry. vi-n6

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vi-n6

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vi-n6

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. G. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Reed's Hotel. vi-n6

BUCK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Milton Reilly, corner of Mainand Pine st. vi-n6

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vi-n6

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vi-n6

GEORGE LAZARUS, sole and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vi-n6

W. R. SNELL, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc., Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vi-n6

SAMUEL EVERETT, Druggist & Apothecary, Main street. vi-n6

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and dealer in furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vi-n6

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and tinware, repaired. Clocks and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. vi-n6

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main st., below Pine. vi-n6

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vi-n6

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill street, near Pine. vi-n6

WILLIAM BEDDING, blacksmith and horseshoer of Brick, Mill st., west of Pine vi-n6

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in coals, Mill Street. vi-n6

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Moulding, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill st. vi-n6

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of sole leather, Mill Street. vi-n6

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy. vi-n6

A. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vi-n6

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main st. vi-n.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

GIDEON, ESQ., dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street. vi-n6

HERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Coachmaker. vi-n6

P. KELLEY, blacksmith, opposite post office. vi-n6

F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vi-n6

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods, vi-n6

W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vi-n6

W. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware and all its branches. vi-n6

PETER W. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vi-n6.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown vi-n6

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather bark etc. Madison brick hip Columbia county vi-n6

CAPT. SAMUEL RUMEY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained vi-n6

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and refurnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

on the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with edacious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation of sportsmen, as game, either of large or small size, can be found upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive forest, there is sufficient to the lover of the chase to afford for his own exercise and that of a number with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with choice Liquors. The House is large and commodious, has the finest of water and

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the 4th of July or Summer days.

May 17, 1867-tf. E. R. HAYHURST.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison House Property, located a few doors above the Court House,

in the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

he Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up in such a manner as to secure the best attention to horses that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner, and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. jan 17-6-mo.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone and all changes in its interior arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his friends and the travelling public that no reasonable effort on the comfort of guests will be wanting to render it

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

FRIED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNA, SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED HAM, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C,

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. E. DIETERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

MILTON H. DAILY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of the well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor begs to inform the public that it is unsurpassed for EAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His table is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. jan6-6m

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

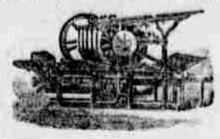
46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. MCKIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN.



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50: each subsequent insertion 30 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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Four squares	6,00	9,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
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One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. B. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back Pay and Pensions collected. [sept27.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office: corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. B. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Ent nger's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [jan 2'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. [jan4'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue cry for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Known desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wilsmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color. Will not soil the finest linen, constantly on hand. apr15'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, on Main st.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, 1867

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. E. P. ENGELMAN

Choice Poetry.

"JAM-BO-REE."

BY JOHN HAPPY.

[YOUNG JAM-BO-REE, a boy thirteen years old, went to the hatchway of the Pursewell on Saturday, remained at his post in the rack—open engine-room (because of cruelty of the party) had broken up on a general "bust," and every "Jack P." had been absolutely drunk, except his own, and that of one remaining adversary.]

The boy held on to the greasy "deck,"
When all not him had fled;
The lamp threw its light on his last red cheek
And he hadn't another "red."

Yet beautiful and bright he sat,
As born to win or lose,
With the ace of trumps set under his hat,
And a "flower" or two in his clothes.

The game went on—he would not go
With out his father's word:
That father, drunk on the floor below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud—"say, daddy, say—
Ha-ha! I better 'go it alone?"
He knew not that the child'ain lay
Unconscious of all—so.

"Speak, father," once again he cried,
"I'm playing my best for even,
An I"—but the man on the other side
"Ordered him up on the seven."

His countenance fell when his ear heard that,
But it wasn't a time to grieve;
So he pulled him the ace from under his hat
And the "right bower" out of his sleeve.

And he shouted loud once more at last—
"My father! must I stay?
As over the table thick and fast
The flattering "pasteboards" play.

The tallow dip burned fitfully wild
And flickered up on high;
And gleams as in a face of the girlhood child,
And nearly blinded his eye.

It flickered up and it flickered down,
And at last disappeared in the socket;
And the man at the table was "afraid from town,"
Slipped all the stakes in his pocket.

And then with a burst of thunder sound,
He kicked over table and chairs
And et-ared the door with a single bound,
And slid down the companion stairs.

Miscellaneous.

THE MYSTERY.

BY CHARLES H. DAVIS.

RATTLE, clatter rumble, rumble; the train went thundering on, filling my ears with the din, and confusing my eyes as they wandered down the printed columns. I let the paper fall carelessly upon my lap, and yawning for the twentieth time in half an hour, looked into the faces of the little group around me. On the seat beside me sat my wife, submitting resignedly to the distracting annoyances of traveling in a rail car with our youngest quietly sleeping in her arms. Upon the reserved seat in front, and facing us, sat our two eldest cherubs, Susy and Bob, wrapped in cloaks and thick woolen shawls, and chattering away like a pair of magpies, sometimes in their mother's ear and sometimes among themselves. Since the early dusk of the November evening had overtaken the flying train, their busy brains had been turned from gazing out of the window, to speculating upon the probable proportions of grandmother's Thanksgiving puddings and turkey on the following day for the reader must be aware we were on our way to mingle in the festivities of the great annual family reunion at the country farm house.

"Isn't Thanksgiving most here, papa?" cried little Bob, seeing my attention disengaged for the first time in a long hour.

I smilingly answered in the affirmative, and pulled out my watch to note our progress.

"My dear, said I, to my wife; "we are due at P—— in three quarters of an hour. If you can manage to make yourself comfortable, I think I will make a short pilgrimage to the smoking car.

My wife never interfered with the enjoyment of my favorite indulgence—the cigar; and laying one more fold of the thick woolen shawl over her shoulders, I quitted my seat, and made my way out of the dimly lighted car.

I stood for a moment upon the platform of the smoking car to get a fresh breath of the outer air. The evening had grown fearfully dark, but the brakesman's lantern, hanging above my head, threw its transient glare on the black outline of flying hedges and steep embankments, as I was whirled past at a rate that almost made me gasp for breath. I stood unsupported by the railing, and striking a match, lighted a cigar. Just then, a man wearing a light, shaggy overcoat, with slit-ler-looking eyes and haggard, repulsive countenance, emerged from the car behind me. As he stepped between the platforms he darted a quick, peculiar glance at me, and, I thought, entered the smoking-car. In replacing my cigar case in my inner coat pocket, it dropped upon the platform. I stooped to pick it up, when a strong hand grasped my shoulder, and, with a fierce push I was hurled out into the darkness; a wild, fiend-like laugh ringing in my ears. I can only remember the agony of that instant, as, still falling, I hung in the blac c air, the train, with tremendous noise rushing past me, and the fearful uncertainty of the abyss below paralyzing my brain.

When I came to myself it was daylight. I felt like one rousing from a horrid dream, and tried to force my senses to act. With difficulty I fixed my eyes on the surrounding objects. I was lying on the side of a steep railroad embankment, a portion of my body embedded in the mud, which filled my mouth and choked me, and stopped up my ears, eyes and nose. With an effort of my benumbed intellect I tried to recollect how I came there. I tried to rise, but my limbs were wrenched and sore as if broken by some great shock. The pain brought a groan to my lips, and then my situation flashed upon me, and the whole startling incident of the preceding night came to my mind with the vividness of a picture of horror, and the derisive, demoniac laugh rang again in my ears.

Who had thrown me from the platform of the smoking car? I could form no idea. I had, to my knowledge, no personal enemies. It could not be the work of a robber, for my money was still about me, and the wild, fiendish laugh that had chilled my blood in that fearful moment, was the outburst of a mad revengeful passion. Had I been mistaken for another victim? With a great physical effort I managed to gain an erect position, glad to find my injuries were only bruises, though severe ones at that. Picking up my hat, crushed to a shapeless object, I climbed upon the track, and looked in astonishment on the place where I had been lying. Within ten yards on either side were ledges of sharp pointed rocks, extending for a quarter of a mile in each direction along the track, which would have ground my body to atoms. My falling in that spot was a miracle. The soft, yielding mud had saved my life. The thought of the agony and anxiety of my poor wife, and the fright of the little children on missing me from the train, rushed upon my mind with intense force. I felt that next to a thankful heart for preservation from instant destruction, my next duty was to acquaint my wife with my safety at the earliest possible moment. For a moment I was puzzled what direction to pursue, but the sun was shining gloomily through the heavy, leaden coloured clouds in the east, and I knew that P—— lay in an opposite direction, and probably not many miles away. I started on up the railroad track, and it was not long before I came to a crossing, and in sight of a cottage. My little remaining strength was exhausted even by the few rods I had travelled, and quickly engazing conveyance and driver, I was once more on my way. I arrived at P——, paid and dismissed the driver, and entered a hotel. I felt much better after refreshing the inner man, and taking up a paper while waiting for a carriage, my eye fell upon the following paragraph:

"We this instant learn that Mr. Bradford, a well known merchant of B——, was missed by his family, with whom he was travelling, from the 7 P. M. train last evening, between S—— and P——. His deeply distressed friends suppose he must have fallen from the train while in motion."

It seemed, then, that search had been made for me. I cleansed my clothing, and replacing my damaged hat, ordered the hostler to drive me over to the farm-house, five miles distant, where even then my family and a host of relatives, were awaiting distractedly some tidings of my fate. It was on the stroke of four o'clock P. M., when I drove up to the gate; the house dog came running noisily out to greet me; the door opened, and in a moment I was in the arms of my wife and little ones, with a score of friends overwhelming me with questions.

I had a strange story to tell, but my appearance fully corroborated it. I was, after all, in time for the grand annual dinner; and as we drew around the ample board, a fervent prayer of thanksgiving went up from the lips of the reverend head of the household. The next day the train bore me to the city and to *my* business. I consulted a lawyer, and acquainted the police with the facts of my adventure, but to no purpose. I could get no light as to my would-be murderer. It was a mystery—unfathomable. Business often necessitated railway travel, but I took unusual precaution when I stepped from car to car in a dark night. Only the evil features of the man who passed me as I stood on the platform of the smoking car haunted me.

One day, a little past noon, as I sat in my counting-room alone, the teller of a neighboring bank entered.

"Mr. Bradford," he said, "you overdrew your balance this morning. We were just closing, and I took the opportunity to step over and inform you of it."

I thanked the young man for his courtesy, and bidding me good-day, he was hurrying off.

"Hold on, Jones!" I cried, "step and take a cigar with me, won't you?" And I fumbled in my pocket for a couple of Havanas, but without success. "I declare," said I, a little irritated, "I believe I have mislaid them."

"Allow me to offer *you* one," said he, politely.

I thanked him, but as I lighted mine, my eye fell upon the purple morocco cigar case which he had produced. It was wonderfully like one I formerly possessed. A curious impulse seized me.

"Excuse my curiosity; but will you allow me to examine that cigar case?"

"Certainly."

I took it in my hand, turned it over, opened the under lid, and there tucked away in a corner not easily discovered, were the letters of my own name, "*Martin R. Bradford*," in red india ink. Suddenly the idea flashed full upon my mind. This was the veritable cigar case I had lost on that dark night when I was pushed headlong from the rushing railroad train. Now I had a clue to the mystery. I grew pale with excitement, and trembled from head to foot. With an effort at self-control, as calmly as I could, I said:

"Jones, how came this in your possession?"

"I believe I had the good fortune to find it," he replied blandly, regarding me with an inquiring stare.

"Found it? Where? where?" thundered I.

"I picked it up on the platform of a railroad car, while making a trip to the city of P——, a few months since. Why, sir, is it yours? I should have looked for an owner long ago, had I thought—"

I cut short his astonished speech, by a fierce pull at the bell-rope by my side.

"John," cried I, as the porter made his appearance, "run to Mr. Clarke's office, and bring him here instantly."

The servant was off in a jiffy, and I rose to my feet and strode up and down the room, in a state of intense excitement, while Jones stood staring at me, like one out of his senses.

"What does this mean? There is some mystery—"

"Yes, there *is* a mystery, which I propose to ferret out," I cried; "and my conduct means exactly this, that you will not dare to leave this room till an officer arrives."

"What do you mean sir? Do I come here to do you a favor, and receive an insult in return?" he cried, stepping angrily forward.

My reply was prevented by the entrance of Mr. Clarke, who hastened to a chair, and depositing his green bag on the desk, and crossing his short legs in his brief, business style, inquired:

"Well, Mr. Bradford, what is it?"

"I have found it," I cried, rushing forward with the cigar-case. "Here is the clue to my assassin."

Mr. Clarke took the cigar-case in his hand, and examined it carefully, without a particle of expression on his phlegmatic features.

"This young man has had it in his possession for months!"

Mr. Clarke, adjusted his spectacles to his nose, and looked over them at Jones, who stood glaring at us with astonishment and indignation depicted upon his countenance. The lawyer then put a few questions to the young man, which the latter answered with very bad grace, at the same time relating to Jones the circumstance of my adventure.

"When did you find it?" asked the lawyer.

"The night before Thanksgiving, a year ago."

"Was any one with you on the train whom you knew?"

"No, I did not even know that Mr. Bradford was on the train."

"And yet, if I recollect rightly, you were seen in town here the following morning?"

"Very true; I was to meet a friend at the hotel at P——, who disappointed me. I then took the return train next morning."

"A very plausible story, young man," said Mr. Clarke, shaking his head. "There's not sufficient evidence to warrant your arrest, but enough to warrant your being carefully watched." And muttering something about circumstantial evidence he took his leave, while Jones bounced out of the door, apparently highly enraged at the treatment he had received.

The more I reflected when I became cool, the more absurd it seemed to suspect a young man of Jones's position of complicity with so foul a crime as murder. I felt sorry now that, in a fit of unreasoning excitement, I had wounded his feelings, when the only ground for suspicion was the innocent possession of the cigar-case. I had further cause for regret; for the affair got wind, and, in spite of my intercession with the president and trustees, Jones lost his place at the bank, and with a widowed and sickly mother to support, his lot became a hard one. My partner, in his misguided pity, did the young man the indignity to offer him employment in our store, which he scornfully rejected. Jones's business prospects were about as good as ruined, and I apologized, and exerted my efforts in his behalf, but to no avail. To crown all, he was suddenly taken ill, and for days he lay in his little home, tended by his poor mother, his life hanging by a thread. But the mystery remained as unfathomable as ever.

The twenty-ninth of November came round once more, and with it came the old New England festival, Thanksgiving. This year I celebrated the occasion in my own house with my family, in the city. In the evening I attended a levee at a friend's.

"Mr. Bradford," said my host, "allow me to give you an introduction to Mr. Jacobs?"

The stranger turned his head. I stood riveted to the spot. Great heavens! It was the man whom I saw on the platform of the smoking car—the same features, eyes, hair; and he recognized me, for he grew deadly pale, and his lips became white and compressed as he involuntarily extended his hand, which was cold as ice. I could not regain my speech. The next moment he fainted, and fell into the arms of a friend, and was borne to a bedroom. Disengaging myself from the arms of my wife, without explanation, I followed. Entering the room, I ordered the door closed to all save the host and the gentleman who tended the fainting man.

"Who is he?" I demanded, pointing to the man upon the bed.

"Why do you ask? Your appearance here has affected him strangely," said the astonished gentleman.

"Because he has attempted my life."

"Attempted your life?"

The man upon the bed opened his eyes slowly till they fell upon me. With a long shriek, so shrill and unearthly as to make us all start from the bedside, he cried in raving accents:

"O, take him away! Ha, ha! I did the deed—I threw him from the train! O, will his goblin haunt me always? Back!" And he leaped up in bed, his features glowing like those of a demon.

"For Heaven's sake, leave him!" cried my host, drawing me out of the room too much bewildered to speak. "He is a madman! What does all this mean?"

I then related my mysterious adventures a year ago that night, and told of the man who passed me at the moment, and whose strange excitement now corroborated my supposition of his guilt.

"Mr. Jacobs was formerly a dangerous maniac," said he "and it is not at all improbable that, in a mad fit he pushed you from the car. Of late he has been kept secluded; he had recovered his sanity, and entered society again. When he came here to-night, he was as sane as you are now. The doctors have predicted that his next attack would be incurable."

Of course no shadow of public suspicion or calumny could now be attached to the character of Jones. He recovered from his illness, got back his old place in the bank, with one thousand dollars per year addition to his salary, and became beloved by all who knew him; and, I may add, by none more so than by the fair young niece of my wife, who visited at our house frequently.

Poor Jacobs died in a mad-house within one year.

A SUGGESTION.—If anybody wants to know how a horse feels on a bitter morning when a frozen bit is placed in his mouth, let them first place a piece of frosted iron upon their own tongues. Having done this, let the coachman or driver see that the bit is warmed before being fixed in position. The horse will look, though he cannot say, "thank you."

The President's View of the Situation.

WASHINGTON February 21, 1868.

YOUR correspondent, had an interview with his Excellency to-night after the state dinner and found him not stricken with fear or trembling, but smiling and radiant, in better humor and spirits than for many months. The President received your correspondent after the usual hour for visitors, and granted him half an hour's interview. After the customary salutations your correspondent remarked that the country was somewhat taken by surprise by the sudden removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas as Secretary *ad interim*.

The President smiled and inquired, "Well, what do the people say? I suppose they are surprised; but I have only done what I had determined upon long ago."

Correspondent—The removal, then, is not in pursuance of a recent determination on your part, Mr. President?"

The President—"Not at all sir. The people seem to have mistaken my course altogether in this matter. I never had but one determination on the subject, but I have acted carefully, prudently and moderately. Perhaps I have been too slow about removing Mr. Stanton, but not because I feared the bugbear of impeachment, or that I dreaded anything that Congress might do. Nothing that body could attempt or carry out would intimidate or surprise me. I know they are capable of doing anything. I delayed final action solely to let the country see and understand the position of Mr. Stanton. We first intimated to him that we would like him to withdraw from our privy council. He did not take the hint. We then requested him to resign. He refused. We then suspended him, under the constitutional power which we have to suspend or remove a member of our Cabinet. The act of suspension was also not in conflict with the Tenure of Office bill, though we did not therefore recognize its constitutionality. As a matter of courtesy we sent reasons for our action to the Senate. That body pretended not to consider those reasons sufficient, and assumed to reinstate Mr. Stanton in office. Well, we still waited, hoping Mr. Stanton would see the propriety of resigning, himself. General Sherman and General Grant offered to go to Stanton and advise him to resign. Here is a letter which indicates what they proposed:

The President here allowed your correspondent to read the following letter to him from General Sherman:—

322 K STREET, WASHINGTON,
Jan. 18—Saturday.

I neglected this morning to say that I had agreed to go down to Annapolis to spend Sunday with Admiral Porter. General Grant has to leave for Richmond on Monday morning, at six A. M. At a conversation with the General after our interview, wherein I offered to go with him on Monday morning to Mr. Stanton and say that it was our joint opinion he should resign, it was found impossible by reason of his going to Richmond and my going to Annapolis. The General proposed this course:—He will call on you to-morrow and offer to go to Mr. Stanton to say for the good of the service and of the country he ought to resign. This on Sunday. On Monday I will again call on you, and if you think it necessary I will do the same—call on Mr. Stanton and tell him he should resign. If he will not, then it will be time to contrive ulterior measures. In the meantime it so happens that no necessity exists for precipitating matters.

Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General.

The President then continued. "After waiting a reasonable time we thought proper to-day to order the removal of Mr. Stanton and to appoint General Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. This is the whole story."

Correspondent—"Was this step discussed in the Cabinet Counsel, Mr. President?"

The President—"No, sir; not precisely. A general policy was agreed upon some time ago, and the removal to-day is in accordance therewith. I have just received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate to-night in executive session." The President here read the resolution printed elsewhere.

Correspondent—"What will the Senate do Mr. President, under that resolution, if you still insist upon having General Thomas act as Secretary *ad interim*.

The President—"I don't see that they can do anything. The resolution itself is the end of the matter, so far as the Senate is concerned, unless the House presents articles of impeachment and the Senate undertakes to try the Executive and resolves itself into a high court of impeachment."

Correspondent.—"Do you think Congress really will attempt impeachment, Mr. President?"

The President—"I don't know, indeed; nor do I care. It would make very little difference to me."

Your correspondent here asked what the President would do in the event of the passage of Mr. Edmunds' bill of suspension, to which the President answered, substantially, "Sir, I would not obey the law if they attempted to suspend me. The law is clearly unconstitutional. There is a point against it which you gentlemen of the press seem to have altogether overlooked. The bill of Senator Edmunds to suspend pending trial would undoubtedly be an *ex post facto* law so far as my case would be concerned. Such a law is declared unconstitutional by the very language of the constitution itself. My offence, we will suppose, is the removal of Mr. St

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment. Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. P RINCE, Secretary.

Mr. Nicholson,

the member from Beaver County is giving the Radicals in and about the Legislature a great deal of trouble, by reason of his very large practical knowledge and experience as a former member of the House and especially as a Clerk in the Treasury Department.

He forced out the fact the other day, that of late, the Committee to compare bills does not perform that important duty, but intrusts it to irresponsible Clerks; thus opening a door to all kinds of fraud and irregularity. Even one such member as Nicholson, is of great value to the Public as a check upon efforts to depart from safe rules. Members of one, two or even three years experience, are readily imposed upon, by cunning hangers on about the Legislature, and simply made the instruments by which vast evil is done to the country. Too many people think that to make a political speech, if he can, is the highest and first duty of a member of the Legislature and forget the fact that the real work is done on committee, and at the private room of an active and useful member. When men expect to remain in the House but two terms, ther is bute little inducement to learn any thing more than sufficient to enable them to pass such local bills as their constituents require, and they would hardly be able to do more, even if so disposed, for not one in a hundred, whatever his ability may be, will get any real idea of his duties in that time. It is all folly to suppose so.

Obituary.

DEATH OF GEN. M'CALL.

MAJOR-GEN. GEO. A. M'CALL, who died Tuesday at West Chester, Pa., was especially famous as the some-time commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, organized by him soon after the outbreak of the rebellion. He commanded this force until he was taken prisoner during the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. After a long confinement he was exchanged and returned to his home in Chester County, with a constitution shattered by sufferings and privations in a rebel prison. The citizens of Chester presented him with a sword, and the Democrats of his distirct selected him as their candidate for Congressman, but he was defeated.

Gen. M'Call's record previous to the war, also, was a most honorable one. He was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, graduated from West Point in 1822, was breveted Second Lieutenant First Infantry, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. E. P. Gaines in 1831, serving as Acting Adjutant-General in the Western Department until 1836, when he was promoted to a Captaincy. For his services during the war with the Florida Indians, he was recommended by Gen. Worth for the brevet of Major, which, however, was not conferred upon him until 1846, when, for gallantry at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. The citizens of Philadelphia also presented him with a sword. In 1847 he was promoted to be a Major in the Third Infantry, and in 1850, while commanding his regiment in New-Mexico, received from President Taylor the appointment of Inspector General of the army, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. In 1853 he resigned his commission and settled in Chester county, Penn. The funeral took place at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday.

A BILL has been introduced into the State Legislature granting a pension of $40 per anum to the soldiers of 1812, and their widows, provided said soldiers serviced at least two months. We have no hesiration in saying the bill should become a law. There are not many persons entitled to it living, but those few should be aided by the State, as the General Government refuses to assist them.

EX-GOVERNOR A. G. CURTIN, President of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association, has issued a request to the officers and men of that corps, and those of other organizations, of the volunteer service, to meet at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th instant, for the purpose of paying fitting respect to the memory of Major-General George A. M'Call, deceased.

THE editor of the *Press* said in his "Occasional" letter from Washington that "Andrew Johnson was made President by the assassin." At the time Andrew Johnson assumed the duties of the Executive office the same individual, plastered him with fulsome flattery and announced with pious fervor, that "he was made President by the hand of "Divine Providence."

"SUPPOSE an article had been inserted into the Constitution, empowering the United States, to regulate the elections for the particular States, would any man have hesitated to condemn it, both as an unwarrantable transposition of power, and as a *premeditated engine for the destruction of the State Governments?*"—HAMILTON.—[*Federalist*, No. 59.]

LOCK HAVEN, February 29.—The muncipal election held here yesterday resulted in a grand triumph, every ward going Democratic. The majority for R. R. Bridgers, Mayor, is 193 against 80 last fall. No recruits here for Geary.

OUR fathers established a Republic in this country. Will their children allow this "infamous Congress" to erect a military despotism in its place? If not, they must support the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions.

The High Crime--The Real Criminals.

WERE the President as guilty as he is guiltless, says the *World*, there are men at Washington guiltier than he, and a greater crime is doing than any he is accused of. Impeachment is but the blind of these greater criminals to hide this greater crime. It behooves the people of the United States to keep their attention fastened on this great crime—the crime of the Republican party and the Rump Congress—the crime of disunion. Every other crime of theirs is less than this, or is adjuvant to this the greatest of their crimes. Their usurpation of the powers of the Executive; their usurpation of the powers of the Judiciary; their attempted occupancy of the Executive chair by the impeachment process; their squanderings of the public treasure; their wholesale frauds upon the revenue; their continuance of the whisky-tax at two dollars so as to get a few millions of money for carrying the November elections by suffering the whisky-thieves and the bribed revenue-officers to plunder the people of fifty millions; their usurpation of the rights of States to control the suffrage and their prostitution of the powers thus usurped to abridge white suffrage and confer the ballot by wholesale upon ignorant blacks; these indeed are crimes, but they are no less than, or tributary to, their greater crime.

Four years of successful war they prostituted to party purposes. Three years of complete peace they have prostituted to party purposes. Disunion still exists, despite successful war, despite entire peace. Party ascendancy is still their sole purpose, and their plan is to maintain it by negro supremacy worked through a military despotism over ten States. Grant has consented to be their tool in working the military despotism, but he is only the General of the Armies of the United States. A successful despotism is not assured unless they can control the Commander-in-Chief. Hence they impeach the President who was the choice of the people, to replace him by another who has been rejected by the people. Wade will be their pliant tool. JOHNSON will not.

Disunion prolonged to keep the Republican party in power; negro supremacy worked by Military Despotism to keep the Republican party in power after disunion becomes impossible; these are the high crimes of the Republican party, these the misdemeanors of the Rump. These high crimes and misdemeanors of their own they now seek to abet, yet draw attention from, by their sensational impeachment of the President of the United States.

Their charges against President Johnson are trash. It is scandalous effrontery to utter or to urge them. They deserve not the dignity of a flat denial. It is an insult to the understanding of any man to demand their disproof. The obstinate defender of the Constitution they impugn as its violator. Their Charges are trash, as their schemes are glass.

Not he is the criminal. They are the traitors. The Rump Congress are usurpers and revolutionists. They band together and hoot their scandalous and impudent lie in the face of the nation, against the Chief Magistrate whose crime for them has been that he has upheld and obeyed the Supreme Law—that he has refused to conspire with them in disobedience and disunion, in usurpation and treason.

Let the people keep their eyes on the real traitors and the great crime. Let them watch the genuine criminals as they go through their solemn mockery of impeaching him who refused his consent to every step of their crime. Let them fasten their gaze on the usurpers, the traitors, the disunionists who make of this solemn procedure of an injured nation the instrument of their hate against the steadfast upholder of the nation's laws. Mark the revolutionists of the Rump as they insult the face of day with the pretence of a concern for the laws which in their hands have been nothing but the record of a party caucus and the register of party plans—for the Constitution which is everywhere rent with the trampling of their brutal heels.

Let the sensation-spectacle of a great Impeachment go on. Let traitors be the ministers of justice, let usurpers affect regard for the divisions of power in the structure they have undermined, let revolutionists uphold the Ark of the Covenant, let a faithful Chief Magistrate stand in the dock and a Chief Justice preside who is ambitious of his chair; let the amazing mockery go on, but refuse to be deceived by the disguises of their role. On fellow-citizens! and forget not for a day the real criminals and their high crimes.

In Memoriam.

AT a meeting of the M. M. B. A., Danville, Pa., Feb. 27, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His all-wise Providence, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Joseph Morris. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, we sincerely mourn the loss of a Brother, removed from us so soon in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness.

Resolved, That in him the Association has lost a worthy member, the community a good citizen, and his family a kind and devoted husband and father.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of our deceased brother, our mutual sympathies in this their hour of distress, and that as brethren, we shall ever cherish his memory with the profoundest sentiments of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; and that the room be draped in mourning, and that the brethren wear the usual badge for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the *Danville Intelligencer* the *Montour American* and also in the Bloomsburg papers.

By order of the Association.

WM. MORGAN, *Pres't.*
JOSIAH CAWTHREN, *Sec'y.*

Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINIONS OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."—*Daniel Webster, March 7th, 1850.*

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

GENERAL THOMAS' MOVEMENTS.

Adjutant-General Thomas visited the War Department this morning about 11 o'clock. He first went to the room occupied by Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, where he remained a short time, reading his letters. He then proceeded to the room of General Carr, of General Emory's staff, and held a consultation of about ten minutes. Afterwards he visited several other officers of the Department. He did not make any demand upon Secretary Stanton for a surrender of the War Office. He did not see Mr. Stanton at all, but called upon General Schriver, whose office is opposite that of the Secretary of War. A large number of Senators and members called upon Mr. Stanton to-day.

THE RUMP TO DAY.

Nothing of special interest occurred in either House of the Rump to-day. The large drove of corn-field negroes who repaired to the Senate gallery at an early hour, expecting to witness the 'peachment of the President, were disappointed, and compelled to listen to a long harangue from Massa Sherman on the financial question. The House was engaged principally with an appropriation bill, in charge of that public economist—Washburne, of Illinois. The galleries were not more than one-third full. The colored loyalists, however, were on hand, looking down on the floor, and no doubt thinking of the not distant future, when they will be there making laws, like their brethren now are in mongrel conventions in the Southern States.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

According to late and reliable information received from prominent gentlemen in New Hampshire, the Democrats are making a hard fight in that State, and there is every reason to believe they will triumph on election day (10th of March next.) They have about three thousand majority to overcome, but in every town visited by Democratic speakers there were unmistakable evidences of a healthy reaction among the people. The *Jacobin* Congressional delegation from the State are by no means sanguine of success in the pending contest. They fear the impeachment conspiracy will damage their in fernal cause beyond reparation.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The returns from all the counties in which elections were held had been received, but their publication is still forbidden.

A negro man who was known to be opposed to the League, and used his influence to keep negroes from voting, was killed by a violent Radical negro last Monday night about twenty miles from Montgomery.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats in Congress held conference last night, Representative Niblack of Indiana in the chair and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, acting as Secretary. The particular object of the meeting was to organize for the coming campaign. A Congressional Committee, consisting of Senators Doolittle of Wisconsin and Buckalew, of Pa., and Representatives Randall, of Pennsylvania, Humphrey, of New York, Trimble, of Kentucky, Ross, of Illinois, and Barnum, of Connecticut, were appointed. This committee is authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of three members and a Resident Committee of three or more members, the latter not to consist of members of Congress, with headquarters in Washington, charged with the distribution of documents.

JUDGE WOODWARD AND MR. BENJAMIN BUTLER.

In the course of the debate on Monday on the Impeachment resolution Judge Woodward referred to the fact that ten States were excluded from representation in Congress, and he denied the right of the House to impeach anybody, or of the Senate to try an impeachment, because the House was not now composed of members chosen by the several States; nor was the Senate composed of two Senators from each State, and he would, therefore, advise the President to deny the jurisdiction of Congress. These remarks grossly offended Mr. Ben. Butler, who, on the instant, prepared a resolution to censure or expel Mr. Woodward for treasonable language, but was dissuaded from it by his friends.

RULES OF PROCEEDURE IN IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Senate Select Committee on Impeachment reported to-day a code of rules for the government of the Court during the trial. They are the same in substance as those published exclusively in the Times of Wednesday last. Though considerably elaborated, the principal additions are the provisions by which debate is limited. One counsel on each side will be heard for one hour each on all interlocutory or collateral questions. On the final argument two counsel on each side will be heard, with no regard to time. The Senate reserves the right to close its doors for deliberation, and on such questions no Senator shall speak more than once, nor more than ten minutes at a time, except on the final question, when the speeches will be limited to fifteen minutes. The Chief Justice, who will preside, is empowered to decide all incidental questions and questions of evidence, except when some member of the Court shall call for a decision of such questions by the whole body. The rules as amended will be voted upon in the Senate to-morrow.

Senator Sumner offered a resolution in Executive Session to-day, that pending the trial of the President the Senate will neither confirm nor reject any of the nominations before it.

GENERAL THOMAS' SUIT.

The United States Marshal for this District called at the War Department this morning, and formally handed Mr. Stanton the writ notifying him of the suit which had been entered against him which claims $150,000 damages.

General Thomas was at the Department during the forenoon, but has not had any interview with Mr. Stanton. It is not probable that he will make any further demands for the office. General Thomas has in his possession, executed in form, the commission signed by the President, appointing him Secretary of War *ad interim*.

THE SITUATION.

At this writing there is no change in the situation. Stanton holds on to the War Office, and entertains his Radical friends in that building, both night and day. No application has yet been made for a *quo warranto*, or anything else. The partisan character of the District Supreme Court is so manifest that it would be almost useless to apply to that tribunal for any legal process looking to the removal of Stanton.

RADICALS FRIGHTENED AGAIN.

The communication from Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, to the police authorities here, about stealing a large quantity of Tal P. Shaffner's nitro glycerine, supposed to have been for use in this city, has almost frightened Radical members of the House "out of their boots." Every approach to the Capitol and its vaults is strongly guarded, and the valiant Radicals within the building manifest the greatest uneasiness lest they should be suddenly elevated above their present comfortable seats.

THE SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

The new Senator from Kentucky, Mr. McCreery, was sworn in to-day, making the fifty-third Senator. It will still require eighteen votes against it to defeat impeachment, but it may be added that Senators are discreetly silent regarding the trial, and all speculations which put certain Senators either for or against it are the merest nonsense.

DOUBLE GUARD AT THE WAR OFFICE.

To-day noon a double guard was placed at all the entrances to the War Department. Two commissioned officers were stationed inside of the building. To-night a double line of troops encircles the building. This additional precaution is not explained.

WASHINGTON, February, 29.

THE HEIRS OF SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO UNPAID BOUNTY.

The President has approved the following bill:

If any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections twelve and thirteen of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldiers as designated in said act in the order therein named, and to none other.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night. Mr. Poland occupied the chair and Mr. Van Horn of New York, acted as Secretary. There were about seventy members present. The only business transacted, and for which the caucus was expressly called, was the selection of managers to conduct the impeachment proceedings before the Senate. The following managers were elected by ballot: Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Wilson of Iowa; Williams, of Pennsylvania; and Logan of Illinois.

THE IMPEACHMENT DEBATE.

About forty Members have entered their names with the Speaker as candidates for the floor on the discussion of the impeachment articles. The debate will accordingly occupy ten hours, each speaker being limited by the resolution to fifteen minutes. There will be a session to-night for the purpose of debate, the vote on the articles being fixed for Monday at 4 o'clock.

GEN. EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

The evidence of Colonel Moore, of the army, and one of President's secretaries, will put an entirely different face on the testimony of General Emory relative to the latter's interview with the President. It will be shown beyond a doubt that General Emory was simply called to the White House to furnish the truth of the rumors regarding the alleged distribution made of troops around Washington without the President's knowledge, and that his interview really amounted to but little beyond that.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

The President has not yet selected his counsel for the trial, but among those likely to be retained are Benjamin Curtis, David Dudley Field, Charles O'Conor, and James T. Brady, of New York; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William S. Groesbeck, and Senator-elect Thurman, of Ohio. It is presumed that the President will be allowed for counsel the same number of gentlemen as constitute the managers on the part of the House, viz., seven.

GENERAL HANCOCK ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

Despatches received from New Orleans to-night announce that General Hancock has asked to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District. The President has despatches asking him not to relieve General Hancock. The trouble has arisen from Grant's late order reinstating the New Orleans Councils over Hancock's order.

THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

It is believed by many Congressmen that Senator Thayer's bill, to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the Army, will become a law.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

THE IMPEACHMENT CONSPIRACY.

THE impeachment conspiracy occupied the attention of both houses again to-day. The Senate, at comparatively an early hour, resumed the consideration of the rules for the trial, reported by Howard last week. It is apparent, that the majority intend to adopt the rules substantially as reported, and during the debate to-day their anxiety for the speedy conviction and removal from office of the President was perfectly manifest—hence the efforts they are making to bring the trial within the shortest possible time, by rejecting every proposition calculated to afford reasonable latitude for argument on interlocutory motions, etc., etc. The House met at 10 o'clock (two hours earlier than usual), and debated by fifteen minute speeches the articles of impeachment presented on Saturday last, Mr. Stevens making the closing speech, seated in a chair at the Clerk's desk and reading his remarks from manuscript. He concluded at three o'clock, whereupon Mr. Boutwell offered a substitute for the articles reported on Saturday, making verbal changes in each article except the 7th, which he proposed to strike out. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, offered an amendment for the whole in the nature of a substitute, which was not agreed to. Butler, of Massachusetts, then tried his hand, and presented an additional article, reciting the President's attacks on the Rump during his tour in the fall of 1866, and quoting largely from his speeches on the occasion referred to. In his (Butler's) opinion this was an impeachable offense, but his Radical friends, knowing they already had more than they could conveniently carry, and apprehending that the proposed article might prove "the last feather on the camel's back," voted it down by a considerable majority. At this point Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, rose and asked unanimous consent to present a paper signed by forty-five Democratic members of the House, which he desired to have read and printed in the *Globe*. The Speaker ruled the request out of order, and a dozen or more Radicals objected even to the printing of the document in the *Congressional Globe*, and thus the subject dropped. The paper referred to was a protest against the revolutionary conduct of the Radicals in attempting to depose the President from office for partisan purposes.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the first article of impeachment, and it was adopted by a strict party vote; the second likewise, and the remainder will no doubt be agreed to ere adjournment takes place this evening. The next thing will be the election of the seven managers on the part of the House, to conduct the case before the Senate. As the caucus on Saturday evening decided who should be chosen for that work, the election by the House will be but a mere matter of form. Notwithstanding the fact that the excitement of the past week has been almost entirely allayed, the Radical leaders are just as determined as ever to rush the impeachment through in "hot haste," if they can. They declare openly that its failure would result in the complete downfall of their party, and destroy all chance of their success in the coming Presidential contest; whereas, they assert that if they succeed in the movement, they can rule the country by military power, with Grant as their leader, and in that way overcome the popular uprising already manifested against them. This is no doubt the idea that impels them forward in the revolutionary course they are now pursuing, and it rests with the people, whose institutions and liberties they are seeking to destroy to put their seal of condemnation upon the outrageous proceedings now going on at the Federal capitol.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The speech of Judge Black before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the M'Ardle test case, was one of the most brilliant, and earnest efforts of that distinguished jurist and statesmen. All the Justices of the Court were present with the exception of Mr. Justice Grier. There was also a large number of members of the Bar, and Senators and Representatives, besides a crowd of spectators present. Judge Black spoke over an hour, when, on account of indisposition, he gave way, and the Court adjourned. It is understood that the argument in the case will go on this week, and a decision may be expected in about two weeks. *The general impression here is that the Court will pronounce the so-called reconstruction acts unconstitutional so far as they establish the military over the civil law*, which is the point involved in the case now before them.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate galleries were well filled at the hour of meeting to-day, in anticipation of the appearance of the House Committee of Managers with the articles of impeachment adopted yesterday. About one o'clock Mr. M'Pherson, Clerk of the House, came over and formally announced the action of that body on the articles aforesaid. Subsequently Mr. Howard offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary (Forney) to inform the House that the senate was prepared to receive the committee having charge of the impeachment articles, but notwithstanding the seven impeachers failed to put in an appearance. It was soon whispered around, however, that they had prepared two additional articles, which would be adopted, and the whole batch (eleven in all) would be presented to the Senate to-morrow. About 3 o'clock Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, reported the first of these additional articles to the House. It is precisely the same he introduced yesterday, but failed to get through—consisting of a recital of the President's speeches during his tour in 1866, and declaring them unbecoming in an officer of his position, etc., etc. Considerable debate arose on the article, but the hero of Fort Fisher insisted upon having it in; and, on a vote by yeas and nays, it was adopted—yeas 87, nays 41—making the tenth article. Bingham then presented another, similar in character, and it was likewise adopted, thus making eleven articles instead of nine, as agreed on yesterday. To-morrow, perhaps, there may be still another. The multiplication of charges, already twice disposed of by the present Radical House, and Reconstruction Committee, proves what a noted Jacobin remarked yesterday, viz: That the articles predicated on the removal of Stanton, the appointment of Thomas, and the conversation with Emory, when they come to be thoroughly analyzed, will be found insufficient for the purpose the Radicals have in view. Such Jacobins as Bingham opposed Butler's article yesterday, but upon further consideration supported it to-day, for the reason indicated above.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

THE Election Committee of the Rump House decided to-day that neither M'Kee nor Young were entitled to a seat in that body as a Representative from the Ninth District of Kentucky. They found that M'Kee (Radical) was defeated by over 1,400 majority, and that Colonel Young (Democrat) was fairly elected, but that, for the reasons stated in this corresponde ce yesterday, he was not entitled to his seat. This is the second outrage of the kind prepetrated on the people of Kentucky within a few weeks.

THE QUO WARRANTO GIVEN UP.

It is now believed that an application for a writ of *quo warranto*, for Secretary Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will not be made.

Europe.

A delegation of the workingmen of Genoa have presented an address to Admiral Farragut, whom they honor, they say, as the representative of a country which sympathizes with the views of Mazzini.

Cable dispatches give particulars in regard to the progress of the Fenian trials. During the preliminaries of Gen. Nagle's trial, Mr. George Francis Train volunteered to become one of the jurors. This offer, however, was declined.

A Grand Secretary of the Orangemen's organization, having headed an illegal procession in Ireland, has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment.

King William, of Prussia, on Saturday closed the sessions of the Diet with the usual speech.

Louis II., King of Bavaria, died Friday, aged 23 years.

Late news from the Abyssinian captives reports their well being. The advance of the British expedition had arrived at a place near Antalo.

MARCH 4th.—Mr. Train has been rearrested in Dublin, this time, it is supposed, on an action for debt.

The case of Gen. Nagle is to be removed to the Court of Queen's Bench, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a mixed jury. The trial of Nugent has been postponed on account of the illness of a juror.

Baron L. N. De Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in the peerage.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 30
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 00
Butter "	40
Eggs "	18
Tallow "	11
Potatoes "	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork "	20
Hams "	20
Sides and Shoulders "	15
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$31
No. 2 " "	$25
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, February 20 1868

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.00
Northwestern family	10.50@11.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.00@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@9.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@15.00
Rye flour	8.50@9.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$2.50@2.55
Southern " "	$2.60@2.70
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.70@1.75
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.17@1.18
" White, "	$1.12@1.20
OATS—₩ bus	78c@85c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$22.50
Mess Beef, "	21.00
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	15c@16c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	12½@14c
Lard, ₩ lb	13c@14c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$7.00@8.25
Timothy seed ₩ bus	$2.90
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.85
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	7c@8c
Cows, ₩ head	$40@$75
SHEEP—₩ lb	6c@7c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$9.50@11.25

Marriages.

MAYER—KLINE—At the residence of the bride's father on the 27th of Feb inst., by the Rev. E. B. Wilson, Mr. Joseph K. Mayer to Miss Mary E. Kline.

Clinton Democrat please copy.

MCVICKER—PICKARD—On the 4th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Harden, Mr. C. Wilson McVicker, to Mary Ada Pickard, both near Washingtonville, Montour county.

VANDINE—STECKER—By the same on the 6th ult., Mr. G. W. Vandine, of Lycoming co., to Miss Maggie S. Stecker, near Washingtonville.

WAGNER—BARTHOLOMEW—On the 4th ult., by the Rev. Geo. E. Wolf, Peter Wagner of Limestone twp., Montour co., to Mrs. Eliza Bartholomew, of Turbot twp., Northu'd co.

HARTZEL—NYER—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Fox, Mr. Michael Hartzel to Mattie C. Nyer, both of Mifflin, Columbia county, Pa.

BLACK—SWAYZE—On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John A. Gese, D. D., Mr. Perry D. Black, of Bloomsburg, Col. co., to Miss Lizzie A. Swayze of Mahanoy city, Pa.

Deaths.

SULT—At the residence of Adam Sult, in Briarcreek twp., on the 20th ult., John Sult, aged 74 years, 9 months and 20 days.

SAVORY—In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 25th ult., suddenly, Mrs. Mary S. Savory, (daughter of the late W. and Mary Bates,) aged 24 years, 9 months and 22 days.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

MORRIS—In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., Joseph Morris, after a short illness, aged about 35 years.

UTT—In Greenwood township, Feb. 28, 1868, Mrs. Mary Ann Utt, in the 67th year of her age.

LAUBACH—On the 1st inst., in Sugarloaf twp., Sarah Eugenia, daughter of Andrew Laubach, of fits, aged 2 years 8 months and 18 days.

It is but a short time since we saw the subject of the above notice, and though not well at the time neither we nor the fond parents imagined Death was so near. We only say to the bereaved friends: "The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." ED. COL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Abel Thomas, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abel Thomas, of Catawissa in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of February, 1868. C. G. BARKLEY Assignee.

Mar. 6'68—3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Daniel W. Robbins, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel W. Robbins of Bloom township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of February, 1868. C. G. BARKLEY,

Mar. 6'68-3t Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Samuel B. Deiner, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel B. Deiner, of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of February, 1868. C. G. BARKLEY,

Mar. 6'68-3t Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JAMES B. CASE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 17th day of MARCH 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Mar. 6'68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARD G. HORNE, a Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 16th day of MARCH 1868, at 2 o'clock P.M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Mar. 6'68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOSIAH B. DODSON, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 16th day of MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register at same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Mar. 6'68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMUEL KLINE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 17th day of MARCH 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register at same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court, for said District.

Mar. 6'68-2w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of MARY L. CRYDER, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary L. Cryder, of Borough of Berwick, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Isaac L. Cryder. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. ISAAC L. CRYDER,

Mar. 6'68-6t. Executor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

CHARLES CORNELISON VS. CARRIE CORNELISON.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., Dec. 2, 1867. Libel in divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. And now February 3d, A. D. 1868 the *subpœna* and *alias subpœna* has been returned N. E. I., the above named respondent is hereby notified to be and appear in Court on the First Monday in May next (1868,) to answer the complaint in this case. MORDECAI ALLAIRD, Sheriff.

Mar. 6'68-4t

ESTATE OF PETER WHITENIGHT, DECEASED.—To Mary Whitenight, Michael Whitenight, Henry Whitenight, Aaron Whitenight, Julian wife of Daniel Wanich, Rebecca Elizabeth wife of Henry Summers, Rachael Emma wife of William Brunson, and Lydia M. Whitenight the two last named being minors, and have for their guardian, *ad litem* Thos. J. Vandersike. Lineal descendants of Peter Whitenight deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting*: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Peter Whitenight deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 15th day of February, A. D., 1868.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk, O. C.

ESTRAY MARE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Sugarloaf township on or about the 24th of February, a BROWN MARE with a white stripe in the face, supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come to ward, prove property and pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

ALINAS COLE.

Sugarloaf, Mar.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, '68.

NO. LVIII.

READ the new advertisements in this week's COLUMBIAN.

WE have now had uninterrupted sleighing for about three months, a very unusual record.

THE house and lot on Third Street, adjoining the Ten Pin Alley, has been sold to J. J. Brower for $590 00.

NOW is the time to subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN, which is the best, largest and handsomest news-paper published in the County.

THE snow during the last week of February has been unexampled in amount. If the spring opens with a rain the floods will be extraordinary.

A FARM of about 100 acres situate in Maine Township, late the estate of Henry Bauman deceased, on last Tuesday was sold to David S. Brown at $30 00 per acre.

THOSE of our subscribers, who, from any cause, have failed to receive Senator Buckalew's last speech on Reconstruction by informing us of the fact will be supplied.

THE Democrats carried the borough of Hollidaysburg on Friday last, by a majority of sixty-five. This is a gain of forty over the majority of last fall. The ball keeps moving.

ON Thursday morning a portion of a coal train on the L. & B. R. R., got off the track, while running over the trestle-work near Rupert, and so injured it as to prevent the passage of trains.

PERSONAL.—We were favored to-day with a call from Capt. Brockway, of the *Columbian*, the best edited paper in the district, and not to be excelled in the State.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

A TELEGRAM just received announces the nomination by the Democratic Convention of Charles E. Boyle for Auditor General, and Gen. W. H. Ent of this county for Surveyor General. We will go in on that ticket.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Monday morning last, the Bonded Warehouse and rectifying house of Reuben Miller, of Foundryville, in this County, was consumed by fire. Loss estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000. Insurance supposed to cover about $2,500. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DON'T.—Don't advertise; it is a bad plan. It will call attention to your place of business, and it is much better for people who wish to trade with you to hunt you up. It gives your customers exercise and makes them healthy. Besides, if you advertise, somebody will buy up your goods, and then you will have to get more, and it will be a great bother to you.

OUR townsman, Daniel W. Johnson, has just secured a patent from the United States for the design of an improved whiffle-tree. The apparatus is simple, and the object is to be able in case of danger, or for any other reason, to instantly detach the horse from the carriage or other vehicle, by simply pulling a string or wire. We have no doubt of its practical utility.

THE Springfield *Republican* is very emphatic in denunciation of the proposition in Congress to declare the Constitution of Alabama ratified and the State to be back in the union. It says it is "a fraud at heart and a fraud on its face," and as "containing a lie that would sink, and that ought to sink, any party." It refuses to believe that such a bill can possibly pass through Congress.

WE congratulate P. John of the *Republican* on having at last secured an ally in his abuse and vituperation of the COLUMBIAN. It is true his aid exhibits but little genius or vigor; he copies Palemons slang phrases and epithets, he rehashes the weak and stale arguments with which the public has long since been wearied. But nevertheless he has an ally, and we congratulate P. John accordingly.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Just as we go to press, we learn that as the freight train on the L. & B. Railroad was passing through this Borough, between Mill and Church streets, a brakesman on the train was uncoupling the cars, when they suddenly drew up and threw him on the track, and several cars passed over his body, mangling and cutting his legs and thighs and the lower part of his body in a most fearful manner. He is still living and sensible, but the physicians say he cannot survive.

We understand that at the time he fell he was holding on to the brake, which gave way and precipitated him upon the track.

Mr. Brown is a young man, the son of Mrs. Brown, of Northumberland.

Mr. Brown has since died.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, John Garnet, of Rush township, met with a terrible accident, by coming in contact with a circular saw, in rapid motion. One of his legs was nearly sawn asunder. Those about applied a handkerchief as a *tourniquet*, but failed to compress the vessels sufficiently to prevent an almost fatal hemorrhage. Dr. R. S. Simington was summoned as soon as possible, but when he arrived he found the patient almost insensible, pulseless and nearly exhausted by the loss of blood. The Doctor at once addressed himself to the task before him. He amputated the leg, and left him, finally, with some doubts of recovery. But we learn with pleasure, that Mr. Garnet is improving, and at last accounts, was doing well.—*Montour American.*

A POEM TO POMPEY.

BY PALEMON, THE POET.

O Pompey dear,
How very queer,
To see you with the white folks here.
Your woody head,
The Copperhead,
Shall never poke, till I am dead.
They say you fought,
And nobly bought
The rights which you so long had sought.
We look to you,
When things are blue,
To come and bravely pull us through.
Although your coat
Ain't worth a groat,
Come take my arm and let us work.
Stick to me true,
O Pompey, do,
At heart I'm just as black as you.
And Grant and Grow,
And Greeley O,
Shall kiss the hand of you, Sambo.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

A SLEIGH RIDE INTO SULLIVAN.

ON Monday of last week we had occasion to attend to some business at the Sullivan County Court, and started for Laporte early in the morning in company with his Honor Judge Elwell. The snow and sleet blew with terrible fury, from which an umbrella in some measure protected us. The sleighing to Orangeville was very thin, but from there we found an abundance of snow. We reached 'Zeke Cole's about noon, where we partook of an excellent dinner, and at half-past one resumed our trip, although the snow was falling in unusual quantities. We experienced no special difficulties, however, until we reached James Hess's, but from there the road was such that our already wearied animal could not travel faster than a walk, as the snow had increased to a great depth, and no sled had broken it that day. Besides, the road was full of treacherous holes, in which the animal would step every moment. We ascended the mountain with difficulty, and by the time we reached the summit the track was almost entirely obliterated, and on decending the mountain, found places where the drifts rendered travel almost impossible. We had now reached the Hittleson settlement—having come about 32 miles—our horse was trembling in every joint—and the storm continued with unabated fury. Stopping at Mr. Clark's we asked for a horse or lodging, whereupon he kindly offered us accommodation for the night, which we the more gratefully accepted, as the sight of a huge log fire greeted our eyes and the smell of a freshly cooked meal assailed our nostrils.

The storm continued without intermission during the entire night, and the following day. The road was entirely blocked up beyond us, but the next morning visions of waiting jurymen, and impatient suitors and witnesses induced us to attempt to get through. Two men went ahead on horseback to break the way, but we had not gone a dozen rods when we were helplessly floundering in the snow, and were compelled to unhitch on the spot, and after some difficulty horse and sleigh were rescued. We then determined to make the best of it, yet a more lonesome day can scarce be imagined. The books, even to the last year's almanac, were eagerly read—two music books were sung through in rotation, and though our voices were not in the best of trim, we flattered ourselves that we were strong on the choruses. The checker board then came into requisition, but a much more agreeable diversion was made when our excellent host brought in a pitcher of excellent cider.

'Tis said that "misery loves company," and our eyes were gratified with "a solitary footman," plodding his way laboriously towards Laporte, with a bundle on his back. He proved to be a juryman, and "the Court" instructed him, in case he did not perish "on the wild moor," to inform the folks at the County Seat of our beleaguered situation. Soon after, while anxiously gazing from the window, like the faithful woman in that thrilling story of "Bluebeard," (or was it Mcawber waiting for "something to turn-up," we saw descending the mountain side a horse and sleigh supposed to contain a man and a woman. They soon stopped on account of the drifts, and a few neighbors dug a sufficient path for the travelers to descend the mountain, and they were obliged to stop with us;—the supposed woman, who had excited our sympathy so much that we heartily applauded the men who in spite of snow and storm shouldered their spades in her defence, proved to be a man wearing a huge blue overcoat. And now occurred another incident to relieve the monotony of the day. Our horse got loose in the stable, and attacked a bag of buckwheat bran, which it was thought would kill her. One advised bleeding, another physicing, and another hot whisky. We were satisfied that the latter could not be procured, and as she did not seem to feel any the worse for the bran, concluded to let her flourish.

The evening set in cold and cheerless with the storm continuing, and the drifts in front in some places were over eight feet deep. About dark, however, a messenger reached us from Laporte, stating that a team had forced its way within half a mile of us, with succor for the garrison, but could get no further. His Honor decided to go at once, and lantern in hand waded through the snow to the rescuing party, leaving us to our fate. The following morning a number of men turned out, and after immense labor shoveled out a partial path, and by going part of the way through the fields we managed to reach Laporte, and were promptly taken care of by our friend Sickle's, who by the way throughly understands the art of keeping a hotel. Having transacted our business, we made a call at the office of the *Sullivan Democrat*, and found it firm in the faith, and in a flourishing condition. It is doing yeoman service in the County, and we trust will be liberally sustained.

After an excellent dinner, we concluded to start for home, and to return by a *short cut* down the Muney Creek. Below Taylor's, according to directions received, we turned abruptly up the hill, and soon again found ourselves involved in snow drifts, and on an unbroken road. To turn back was out of the question, and so we persevered, and on account of the badness of the roads, determined to stop at Lairdsville for the night. The country was entirely new to us, but we had no doubt of being able to find the road, and with joy discovered that the track was ore and more broken as we advanced. The distance however seemed very long, but conscious of being right we pursued the main road, until long after the shades of night had gathered around us. About 8 o'clock we drove into the village, put up at the Hotel, and on expressing our surprise at the size of Lairdsville, were informed by the host that *we were in Hughesville*, eight miles from Lairdsville, and only ten miles nearer home than when at Laporte! The following morning we again started out in a snow storm, and got off the road three times going to the Muney Hills, owing to contradictory instructions given us before starting. The road across the Muney Hills was entirely drifted shut, but a sort of path had been broken through the fields, and after a distressing drive of five hours we reached Jerseytown. Late on Thursday afternoon "a solitary horseman" (in a sleigh) might have been seen driving slowly up Main Street, looking considerably fatigued and mightily disgusted. Reader it was QUIEN SABE.

A TEXAS paper, the Bossier *Banner*, says that "Gen. Hancock has done more to revive a regard for the Union in the minds and hearts of the Southern people than all the officers and privates of the United States Army combined." That is just what Congress insists he must *not* do. He is not there to make southern people *love* the Union,—but to obey Congress, with fear and trembling. They are rebels; and if they *love* the Union it must be because the Union sympathizes with their rebellion. They are not expected to love it; what is wanted is that they should *hate* it, and denounce it, and refuse to obey its laws or pay its taxes. *Then* we shall have a good excuse for depriving them of all political rights in the Union, and handing them over to the enfranchised slaves. The *Banner* has hit Gen. Hancock a harder blow than it intended.—*N. Y. Times.*

MR. SHANAFELT'S DONATION, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church, on Thursday afternoon and evening of last week, was largely attended. The ladies of the Church, who are ever vigilant, had everything in abundance prepared for the occasion, and the enjoyment of all present seemed to be complete. The snug sum of $215 in cash was realized, besides a considerable quantity of family supplies. We understand also that a number of friends of the pastor and the church were absent, whose contributions will yet add considerably to the sum realized.—*Pittston Gazette.*

THE FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NEW YORK, March 3.—The loss by the fire at Barnum's Museum is estimated at $400,000. The grace valued at $200,000, with the floats, &c. The loss is $200,000. A pair of tigers were burned, valued at $25,000. The scenery &c., for a new piece was burned. The girl-ostriches loss $5,000. The Circassian girl is also a heavy loser. Twenty-two animals were saved, and twenty-eight burned.

BE Wise to-day. 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow, and though Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has frequently cured this much dreaded disease, for the primary diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, it always cures where other remedies fail.

IF you feel debilitated and "worn out," and want something to tone up the system, instead of using stimulants take Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water, a most powerful vitalizing agent and restorative. It permeates the entire system, and its effect is permanent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOILS.

Like the volcano, boils give vent to the foul and fiery materials of the system. To remove the cause of such eruptions is really necessary to enable the blood to purify itself with its usual liberal hand.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a preparation of the PROTOXIDE of Iron will in this way, and in this way alone, Vigor and life be imparted to the system.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. RICHARD S. EDES, of Boston, Mass.:

"For years I was a sufferer from boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and protracted recurrence; things of comparatively little moment to others, and which I myself should have passed by unnoticed, were to me sources of great annoyance, and the consideration and general misfortune of the year was dreaded. Before I had taken half the contents of one bottle of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, I found that I was again blessed with a healthy state of the blood, and have remained entirely free from boils ever since. This one fact I consider worth to me a thousand times the cost of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with boils, as the surest remedy I have ever known."

A Pamphlet free to all. The proprietors have PERUVIAN SYRUP always on hand.

Price $1 per bottle.

PETER T. DAVIS, Proprietor,
No. 40 Dey Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCHOOLS.

The best known remedy for

SCROFULA,

is undoubtedly Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Prepared from Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Mandrake, Dandelion, Mezereon, &c., &c., by WM. B. TOWNSEND & CO., Chemists, Troy, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists. 1y.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Blotches, Fever Sores, Scaldhead, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Female Complaints, Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, Ringworm, Scurvy, and Diseases arising from the Impurities of the Blood. Sold by all Druggists. 1y.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

The subscribers offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the well known and justly celebrated brand of the Long Island Improved Bone Dust, warranted to be of the best quality, and to contain a large per centage of Ammonia. This article has been used by many farmers in this county for several years, and has given entire satisfaction. It is now offered at a reduced price, and we solicit the trade of those who have not used it, feeling confident that a trial will secure their future patronage. Pamphlets containing certificates of its value, and directions for its use, will be furnished on application. Also, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, Poudrette, Land Plaster, &c., &c. Orders left at the store of Messrs. Jacoby & Co., Bloomsburg, will receive prompt attention.

J. E. CASE, Agent, Jacoby & Co.

Send for Circular. Feb. 28-3m

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840,

Manufacturers of the new patent MONITOR PLANE PIANO FORTE, patented 4 February 1868. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms, 52 Fifth St.—3, New York.

The patent Monitor Plate Frame by their peculiar construction, gives to the wood sounding board the most perfect vibration, thereby producing a richer, fuller and more powerful tone, better equal in the middling and upper octaves, and a singing quality of tone throughout the whole scale, than any other piano now in use. The touch is elastic and even, and the workmanship and general substantiality of the action is unsurpassed. Those who desire a piano of the above description, are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that we can offer such inducements in the quality of the instrument as cannot be excelled.

Pianos have been recommended by the best judges to be the best in the market.

POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE,

Ease and agreeable touch and results of long Sheet sounding experience of our manufacturers, enable us to offer to the most fastidious Pianos unexcelled elsewhere. From long experience and practical knowledge of the wants of the times, we have introduced the above Piano, which we offer at as low prices as other first class pianos are sold.

Send for circular and price list.

May 3-1y.

TORRINGTON & BOLKINS'

BAY BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL LANDS AND CROPS.

This long established and well known manufacture has improved for the past year greatly increased facilities for grinding bones, and improved the quality of its manufacture, and the farmers can rely upon receiving a superior article of SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our machinery has been thoroughly tested the past season by practical farmers, and we challenge the world to produce an article which will excel the result to be obtained by its use.

The process of manufacturing, whereby it is prepared for use, is entirely our own.

NO BAY BONE ON ANY FARM,

can show any thing which will produce so much satisfaction, and we refer to the farmers generally of which it is made.

Sold at the Manufactory, EAST MARKET STREET, WORCESTER, PA., also by the agents appointed in the county, at Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa, Millville, &c.

Feb. 21, 1868.

TO HOTEL and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. R. Stickle Agent for the sale of my ale, porter, lemon soda, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons not to trade for a Note given by me to Jacob Hoffman, dated about the 1st of October 1867, for twenty dollars, as I have not received value therefor, and will not pay it.

GEORGE L. LINES.

Feb. 28, '68-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Furnishes the VERY BEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in connection with a pleasant home. Board and Tuition $28 per year. For Catalogue address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., Pres't.

"THE PULPIT."

A 32 page Journal of public speaking, furnishes the very greatest religious publishing the best things said by the Clergy and Public men of the world over. By one plan sent one year for nothing. Send two cents with your address to

"THE PULPIT COMPANY,"
37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Now ready for canvassers, "The History of THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES," Its Causes, Progress, Conduct and Results. By Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS. Send for circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN

the United States, a Gentleman to call on business. Communication CONFIDENTIAL. Address, with stamp, for circular, H. S. CROSBY & CO., 9 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—To Make an Arrangement

with a Man in every county who will work on salary or commission, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying $1,500 per month, and give profits for my pay. Address A. T. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR XL

A PRESENT OF $25 VALUE,

Of your own selection, free of cost, for a few days work in and near villages. Particulars and a gift sent free, by addressing with stamp, S. B. CLOUGHAN & CO., 39 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.

3 Cortlandt St., New York,

Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in

ALL VARIETIES OF AMERICAN CLOCKS.

Sole Agents for

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

THE CELEBRTED

"ESTEY" ORGAN,

WITH

VOX HUMANA STOP.

Pronounced by all who have heard it the most musical and beautiful imitation of the HUMAN VOICE ever yet introduced. J. ESTEY, & CO., Brattleboro, Vt., the original inventors and Manufacturers of Reed Organs, Sts., 1250 River St., Troy, New York; 863 Broadway, New York; 18 Tremont St., Boston; 80 Monroe St., Chicago.

RED JACKET AXE.

COLBURN'S PATENT.

Tried and not found Wanting.

We claim it will cut Twenty-five (25) per cent MORE CORD WOOD PER DAY

than any other axe made.

McKEESPORT, Dec. 19, 1867.

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

SIRS:—I have only tried your patent axe and find that it is all that you claim for it. It will clear more than any other Axe that I ever saw, and leaves the wood with no sticking of any kind. I could cut three days without one bar of the cent. I need not say any more, for any man that sees one will be satisfied.

WM. REES.

CAUTION!—The axe and the label are both patented. Infringers of these patents will be prosecuted according to law.—Venders or dealers, and persons using any infringement, are liable with the maker of the infringement.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AND THE MANUFACTURERS,

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
Successors to Lippincott & Co., Sole owners of the patent, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

VIA PANAMA OR NICARAGUA,

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

from Sixth and Eighth, January 4th, 18th and 28th, and February 4th and 25th.

With New Steamships of the first class.

PASSAGE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information address the undersigned at 177 West Second St., New York.

P. B. S. PINDLETON, Agent.

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR!

A great Wonder, a Sole Embroidery Machine, 6 inches wide, for ONE DOLLAR! Also, Machine for Sale, sells Machines, sewing, machine, fine wool shoes for adults, Socks, &c., for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Address stamped envelope sent free. Address as above, WALDEN & CO., Box 38 S.

IMMENSE DOLLAR SALE

Of Jewelry, Pistols and German Boy and Fancy goods, Silver ware, clothing, Jewelry, for ladies, gents, boys and girls, at ONE DOLLAR EACH, for one or more names of articles, which we will sell AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.

A correct list of goods, worth from $5 to $20, for one dollar, according to description sent. Circulars sent free. KIMBALL & CO., No. 5 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5563.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

A beautiful illustrated book, worth a thousand dollars, will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Professor JOHN VANDERCOOK, No. 263 Whitehouse Place, New York City.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

A Webster Dictionary, Cloth, in Colors, Paris Patterns, Waterbury Watches, Jewelry and Fancy goods, etc., etc. Send ten cents for Patent Pen Penholder, which slip down in any pocket. Agents wanted. Circulars sent free. Address

TANTRAM & KENDALL,
62 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

WE ARE COMING,

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great and Reliable Sale of Toys and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free.

Address ALLEN, HAWES & CO.,
15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

P. O. Box C.

Wholesale Dealers in French, German, and English Toy and Fancy goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Albums, Leather goods, etc.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND THE AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Would only say, I received direct from the Government.

Super Phosphate in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price $45 per 2000 lbs.

Ammoniated Fertilizer, in bags 150 lbs. each. Price $44 per 2000 lbs.

A discount to dealers on above prices.

Office and Works, Beach and Plum streets, Gillen and Shirley, R. R. Water Street, and 12 South Delaware Avenue.

Dealers in OILS, CANDLES and General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia.

Feb. 21, 1868.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Commissioners of Columbia county will meet on the premises, on the 1st day of APRIL, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive proposals for erecting an open single track truss bridge, near Adlers Cole's corner's stock, in Sugarloaf township. The bridge will be one hundred feet long between tops of abutments, and sixteen feet from out to out. To be of sufficient strength to sustain a safe load of two tons.

Also, on Friday following, at the same hour, at Locust Grove, for proposals for erecting a new bridge over Black Berry Hollow creek, near the Montour line in Benton township. The bridge will be fifty feet long between tops of abutments, and twenty feet from out to out. To be of sufficient strength to sustain a safe load of two tons.

Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the time of letting.

By order of the Board.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 21, 1868.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. R. Stickle Agent for the sale of my ale, porter, lemon soda, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

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GEORGE L. LINES.

Feb. 28, '68-3t

THE INDEPENDENT.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER.

NO. 5 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAPEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD.

The Largest Circulation in the World.

PRICE $3.50 BY MAIL, $4.00 BY CARRIER IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS.

ITS CASH RECEIPTS THE PAST YEAR LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Its cash receipts the last six months larger than ever before during the corresponding period.

Its cash receipts during the past three months larger than ever before.

Its cash receipts in January larger than ever before.

Its prosperity is unprecedented in the history of religious journalism.

It is the only paper sold on any extent by news agents and book stores in all parts of the country.

It employs the ablest writers in the country.

Its articles are always readable, racy and practical; not dull, metaphysical, and stupid.

It pays more for its regular contributions than any other three religious papers in the country.

It has the ablest correspondents in all parts of the country and Europe.

It don't fill up its columns with "scissors contributions."

It discusses boldly and fearlessly all religious, moral, and political topics.

It has more original contributions and other reading matter than any other weekly religious paper.

Its writers are often sought from all the leading Christian denominations.

Its readers are the thinking, progressive, wide-awake, and most active men and women of the times.

It aims to be a champion for truth and equity.

It is as radical as truth and justice can make it, and means to be so always and forever.

It is unsectarian and earnestly seeks Christian union.

Its expenditures the present year will be far greater than ever before.

It will have more special departments than ever before.

It will have more religious news than ever before.

It will take a decided interest in the coming great Presidential contest.

It will earnestly seek the moral, political and religious interests of the whole people of the nation, irrespective of race, color, or condition.

It will discuss freely all financial matters from a high moral stand-point.

It will insist that every engagement and obligation of the country, shall be promptly met with gold, as agreed.

It will oppose, under present circumstances, any further contraction of the currency.

It will not be in haste to give political power to those who have been rebels.

It will advocate reconstruction on a basis and that only of equal and impartial justice.

It will oppose all political manœuvering and machinery calculated to lower the standard of national honor and integrity.

It will consecrate itself with all its power and influence to the great work of moral, political and religious reform and Christian freedom, the world over.

It is the paper for farmers, having weekly productive and market reports and prices current.

It is the paper for Bankers and Capitalists, having weekly money articles, financial news, Wall street gossip, etc.

It is the paper for merchants, having weekly dry goods reports, with latest quotations and general prices current.

It is the paper for business men of all classes, having weekly live discussions on business matters.

It is a great favorite with children, having weekly stories from the ablest writers.

It is the best advertising medium, it is believed in the country.

We ask no subscriber to help us in increasing our circulation; but we believe, if they do it we will be doing a service—and not otherwise.

We ask friends to help us in increasing our circulation; and we believe, if they do it we will be doing a service—and not otherwise.

We expect to give in every number of the paper through the year as fine a matter for the subscription price as any other 3 Volume of 200 pages sold at the bookstores.

We expect every subscriber of this paper to say that the money paid for

THE INDEPENDENT

IS THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE KIND *EVER MADE.*

We expect to have a good measure of success in what we shall aim to do. We expect some opposition and even rival newspapers, some criticisms for mistakes of judgment, some fault-finding because we are rattled, and lots of advice, as usual from all quarters. We hope, by the blessing of God, to live and thrive, and do more good, perhaps, than ever before.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travelers and he can do so upon as reasonable terms as any house in the county. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in the time to leave the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

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Philadelphia.

THE INDEPENDENT.

Price $2,50 per Annum to Mail Subscribers, or $3 by Carriers in New York and Brooklyn.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER,
NO. 5 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
GREAT NUMBER THIS WEEK.
FEBRUARY 6TH.

ATTRACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

TOO FAST—TOO SLOW;

Or what the great masses have done for Freedom and what they propose to do.

By Hon. HENRY WILSON,
United States Senator from Mass.

GRANT AND COLFAX, REPRESENTATIVE PUBLIC MEN, THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Tendencies of Reaction.—Wounds of the War.—Taxation.—The Party for Freedom in Peril.

By Rev. T. M. POST, St. Louis, Mo.

KEEPING ALIVE.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS,

By Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRAYING IN THE HOLY GHOST.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

By Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., New York.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Election of Gen. Beatty from Ohio. The first gun at the WHITE HOUSE. Hopeful advices from the South. New Hampshire and Connecticut elections. Supreme Court on Reconstruction. The President and his Cabinet after Gen't Grant. Speaker Colfax's reception, etc.

By our Washington Correspondent,
D. W. BARTLETT.

THE LOST IMAGE.

Chapter IX of an Original story.

Written by an Orthodox Clergyman expressly for the Independent, and destined to be, we believe, one of the most popular, racy and instructive series of contributions ever given to a religious newspaper.

BOSTON CHIT-CHAT.

Rest a never says die. Religious Prosperity. All Crown of New England. Gould's Alcove. Law and Disorder. A trick on Messrs. Harrison, Gray, Otis, etc., etc.

By our Boston Correspondent.

HABITE.

One of the ablest and most spicy writers in the country.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. THE GUARDIAN ANGEL AND NORWOOD BY SUSAN PINDAR.

DECEMBER WOODS.

An Original Poem.

By JOEL BENTON, Amenia, New York.

A Companion for the Winter. Maple Wood Fire. Endorsed by a "Blessed Old Black Woman."

A STORY WITHOUT A MORAL FOR CHILDREN.

By ABBY SAGE, Charlestown, Mass.

EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:

The TONGUE OF FIRE, or extemporaneous preaching. Queen Victoria's Experiences.

Two ways of loving. Loving the good and loving the wicked.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS—

Thompson, Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Jr., Janes, Kingsley, Foster, Thompson—Six able men as any Christian denomination can boast."

And all Newspapers—the Political Spy and Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 24, 1794.

International Copyright. Shall we lose the case by? Week of Prayer. Editorial Notes. Personal. Obituaries.

New York and vicinity. Religious intelligence. Revival record. General News. Book Table. Ministerial Register. Sabbath schools. Foreign news. Pebbles. Selections.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, As follows: Commercial and financial—talk, news and Gossip in Wall street—Important news for Capitalists, Bankers, and business men—money market—Financial Pacific Railroad. Dry goods report—Dry goods quotations—Produce market report—Prices, current—New York cattle market—Farmers column.

The whole constituting attractions never equalled in any other religious newspaper.

GREAT PREMIUMS.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE. We have made a special contract with the Howe Sewing Machine Company, to furnish their world-renowned machine as a

PREMIUM FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE INDEPENDENT.

during the present year. Any person who will send us the names of twenty-four new yearly subscribers, at our regular subscription price, (see terms as above) will be presented with one of these celebrated machines, the lowest price of which is $60. It will be packed and shipped by express, or otherwise, as directed.

We simply send the names (with the money if desired) for persons who do not take our paper, and who really solicit one for it (they may be sent one at a time, or all together) they may be sent to the post-office address of the subscriber—particular that they send to former or new subscribers.

Any one person subscribing for 24 years, or any two persons for twelve years, or any three persons for 8 years, will be entitled to the machine under above offer.

Persons intending to take advantage of this offer, and sending the subscribers' names as they obtain them, will please state in each instance that they are sent on this account.

All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of our paper next after the receipt of the money.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, bank check, or express (paid.)

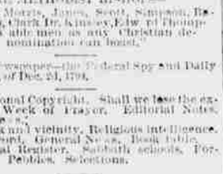
CARPENTER'S BOOK,

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Any person who will send us the name of a new subscriber for INDEPENDENT for one year, with the money, will be supplied with this book. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, or delivered at the desk of our publishing office. Old subscribers, not in arrears, on renewing their subscription and sending the money, will be supplied also. Agents will be presented with a copy of the book. We have already given away more than twelve thousand copies, and are printing a new volume, and the demand continues unabated. It ought to be in the hands of every family in the country. The retail price at the bookstores is $1.50.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The demand for this periodical continues; and we hope every family which is not already supplied will at once allow us to present them with a copy for one year, on the simple condition that a new subscriber with the money for said terms (old subscribers, not in arrears, will be supplied also, if they will so renewing their subscriptions, send us fifty cents extra. No more appropriate or valuable present could be desired, or one which would be so gladly looked for, from month to month as this monthly magazine of original stories and beautiful illustrations. The publisher's price is $2.00.



THE GREAT PRIZE!

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

"THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO."

Awarded over Eighty-two Competitors.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF H. NOR

and

GOLD MEDAL

given to American Sewing Machines, per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" Official Journal of the French Empire, Tuesday 24 July, 1867, in the words

ELIAS HOWE, JR. } Patentee, de Machines
} Americaines a Coudre.
} Manufacturer at Sewing
} Machines, Exhibitor.

This double first honor is another proof of the great superiority of the Howe Sewing Machine over all others.

SIBLEY & STROOPS,

No. 24 South Eight Street.

Agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Western Virginia.

Feb 14-6m.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. BILLINGER. E. E. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, BILLINGER & CO.,

No. 29 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sanger & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPET

Farmer's Department.

Lime—Its Specific Influences—Clover.

LIME is adapted to warm and sweeten cold, sour soils. These effects it produces irrespective of crops. It would warm and sweeten a soil not seeded, in which, of course, no crops are growing. But in order to effect these changes in the highest degree, it must be applied in the form of quick lime, recently slacked. In this view of the effects of lime, it may be regarded as an amendment to such soils as are cold and sour, preparing them in advance to receive the seeds and mature crops of such plants as love a warm, sweet soil.

The specific effects of lime on the plants themselves, are two fold—direct and indirect—1st, to feed them with so much of its own matter as meets the requirements of each; and 2d, to dissolve, and thus to prepare food that was before in the soil, but not in a condition to be taken in by plants, as no plant can receive, either through its roots or its leaves, a particle of matter not perfectly dissolved, as perfectly as when a pinch of salt is dropped into a tumbler of water, or of sugar into a cup of tea.

Both these actions of lime on crops, that of feeding them directly and that of feeding them indirectly, in the way of preparing other food for them, are well illustrated by the following example:

A neighbor of mine had a field of some five acres, on which he wished to grow corn and then seed down to clover. The land was a sandy loam, pretty well worn. It had been plowed many years, to a depth of about six inches. For the corn he plowed rather deeper, turning up a little of the yellow soil, cold, and some, perhaps, never before brought up and exposed to the air. He then furrowed out both ways, running the furrows nearly as deep as the plowing, and put a handful of newly slacked lime at each crossing. After covering the lime with fresh soil, he planted the corn over it. The corn was well attended to, and yielded a fair crop for land of that quality, and not manured, except so far as lime may be considered as manure. As soon as the corn was cut—about the 1st of September—clover was sown. The next summer a moderate, rather uneven, growth of clover was cut about the 1st of July, and made into hay. The after growth was fed off by cattle

The third summer no clover appeared, other than a few mouse-ear leaves, flat on the ground, except in spots. In these it was remarkably vigorous—stalks tall, strong, standing erect in spite of its rapid growth and great weight. It was observable that these tufts or bunches, were in rows, running each way, much as the corn had been planted. They were evidently over the places where the lime had been deposited for the corn, two years before. The ground, it should have been stated had not been disturbed, except by merely harrowing in the clover seed, since being plowed for the same crop. I have been thus particular in my statements, more so, perhaps, than the reader may think necessary. My reason for being so will soon appear.

Now, why did not that land produce more corn? The yield may have been 30 bushels of shelled corn per acre. But it was part of a lay of land which readily gives 60 bushels with fair treatment. The only reason that it did not give more, was because it had been cropped several years before, and then had no manure except a little lime, covered deeply under the corn hills. Lime does a crop a little good the first year, but more the second, and still more the third. In this case the lime was not applied till planting time: it had but three months to spread its influence in the soil before the fate of the corn was decided. The effect of the lime, covered by handfuls, as it was, under the hills, was nothing more than to sweeten the cold, sour sub-soil, then first disturbed, and thus to give the corn roots a better chance for a small distance above and around it. Had my neighbor plowed that land the fall before, harrowed it once, then sowed on the lime broadcast, and harrowed again, and in the spring planted to corn without plowing, and tended it as he did, he would probably have had 50 bushels to the acre; and if he had added a little manure in the hill, he would have had, almost certainly, from 10 to 15 bushels more. It may be asked, Would not the lime have done the corn more good if, instead of covering it with soil, he had plowed the corn under on it? No; for then the lime, being freshly slaked, would have been too hot for the seed; and if it had not prevented it from coming, would have been sure to burn its roots. the only way to apply lime to advantage, is to mix it well with the surface soil, and then manage so as to keep it there as long as possible, considering that its tendency is to sink so deeply as to get beyond the reach of crops.

Next, why was the first clover crop a moderate, fair crop only, or less, covering the whole ground, though somewhat unevenly and rather unequal in its growth? It was because the land, being naturally good, had not been abused, but that it still contained enough of the demerits of clover to feed one small crop. Why was that crop unequal in its growth, and yet not so unequal as to suggest a coincidence with the old corn hills? Because some of the clover roots had reached the lime, and this caused a vigorous growth, while more of them had not reached it, and the few that had where now sufficient to suggest to the eye the regularity of a corn-field, planted and cultivated both ways.

Why did the clover, the last year grow potently, in regular squares, over the old corn hills, and lie only in mouse-ear foliage elsewhere? Because, by this time, the lime had become milder, had dissolved, and thus prepared plant food in the soil adjoining it, and the clover, being a deep-rooted plant, had by this time sent down its roots to the points where lay the best fenage. Hence the luxuriant growth, the strong stalk and the upright position of the clover, over the old corn hills. The clover on the intervening spaces, according to the nature of the plant, would lie dormant in the soil for many years, barely sustaining life by inhaling a little air through a few puny leaves, sent to the surface for that purpose.

I often think that by *failures* the farmer may learn more than by *successes* if he will only study the causes of a failure as thoroughly as he does those of a success.

For the Young Folks.

The Elfin Grove.

CONCLUDED.

ONE day, while Roseken was dressing her little Elfie, she found a piece of gold hanging round her neck by a silken thread; and knew it to be the same as she had seen in the hands of the fairy dwarfs. Elfie seemed sorry at its being seen, and said that she had found it in the garden. But Roseken watched her, and soon found that she went every afternoon to sit by herself in a shady place behind the house. So one day she hid herself to see what the child did there, and to her great wonder Gossamer was sitting by her side. "Dear Elfie," she was saying, "your mother and I used to sit thus when she was young and lived among us. Oh, if you could but come and do so too! But since our queen came to us it cannot be; yet I will come and see you, and talk to you whilst you are a child; when you grow up we must part for ever." Then she plucked one of the roses that grew around them, and breathed gently upon it, and said, "Take this for my sake! it will now keep fresh for a whole year."

Then Roseken loved her little Elfie more than ever; and when she found she spent some hours of almost every day with the elf, she used to hide herself and watch them without being seen; till one day, when Gossamer was bearing her little friend through the air from tree to tree, her mother was so frightened less her child should fall, that she could not help screaming out; and Gossamer set her gently on the ground, and seemed angry, and flew away. But still she used sometimes to come and play with her little friend; and would soon, perhaps, have done so the same as before, had not Roseken one day told her husband the whole story: for she could not bear to hear him always wondering and laughing at their little child's odd ways, and saying he was sure there was something in the grove that brought them no good. So, to show him that all she said was true, she took him to see Elfie and the fairy; but no sooner did Gossamer know that he was there (which she did in an instant,) than she changed herself into a raven, and flew off into the grove.

Roseken burst into tears, and so did Elfie, for she knew she should see her dear friend no more; but Martin was restless and bent upon following up his search after the fairies, so when night came he stole away towards the grove. When he came to it nothing was to be seen but the old oak, and the gloomy grove, and the hovels; and the thunder rolled, and the wind whistled. It seemed that all about him was angry, so he turned homewards, frightened at what he had done.

In the morning all the neighbors flocked around, asking one another what the noise and bustle of the last night could mean; and when the looked about them, their trees seemed blighted and the meadows parched, the streams were dried up, and everything seemed troubled and sorrowful.

But yet they all thought that, somehow or other, the grove had not near so forbidding a look as it used to have. Strange stories were told: how one had heard fluttering in the air, another had seen the grove as it were alive with little beings, that flew away from it. Each neighbour told his tale, and all wondered what could have happened. But Roseken and her husband knew what was the matter, and bewailed their folly; for they foresaw that their kind neighbors, to whom they owed all their luck, were gone for ever.

Among the bystanders none told a wilder story than the old ferryman, who plied across the river at the foot of the grove. He told how at midnight his boat was carried away, and how hundreds of little beings seemed to load it with treasures: how a strange piece of gold was left for him in the boat as his fare; how the air seemed full of fairy forms fluttering around; and how at last a great train passed over, that seemed to be guarding their leader to the meadows on the other side; and how he heard soft music floating around; and how sweet voices sang as they hovered overhead,—

Fairy Queen!
Fairy Queen!
Mortal steps are on the green;
Come away!
Haste away!
Fairies, guard your Queen!
Hither, hither, Fairy Queen!
Lest thy silvery wing be seen:
O'er the sky,
Fly, fly, fly!
Fairies guard your lady Queen!
O'er the sky.
Fly, fly, fly!
Fairies, guard your Queen!
Fairy Queen!
Fairy Queen!
Mortal steps no more answer;
Now we may
Down and play
O'er the daisied green.
Lightly, lightly, Fairy Queen!
Trip it gently o'er the green!
Fairies gay,
Trip away,
Round about your lady Queen!
Fairies gay,
Trip away,
Round about your Queen!

Poor Elfie mourned the loss the most; and would spend whole hours in looking upon the rose that her playfellow had given her, and singing over it the pretty airs she had taught her: till at length, when the year's charm had passed away, and it began to fade, she planted the stalk in her garden, and there it grew and grew, till she could sit under the shade of it, and think of her friend Gossamer.

THE ARAB'S PROOF.—Some years ago, a Frenchman, who like many of his countrymen, had won a high rank among men of science, yet denied the God who is the author of all science, was crossing the Great Sahara in company with an Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer that at certain times his guide, whatever obstacles might arise, put them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sand, called on his God.

Day after day passed, and the Arab never failed; till at last, one evening, the philosopher, when he arose from his knees, asked him, with a contemptuous smile; "How do you know there is a God?" The guide fixed his burning eye on the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said solemnly; "How do I know there is a God? How did I know that a man and a camel passed my hut last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his foot in the sand? Even so," and he pointed to the sun, whose last rays were fading over the lonely desert, "that footprint is not that of man."

AN Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally termed, Extracts,) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; **PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,** INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURES, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system; the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheek, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins. restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, expression, "never well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the practice as out of my sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear conviction in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
" per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

January 31, 1868.

J. R. MOYER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where will be found a large and select stock of

Drugs,

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Also all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,

I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Geoffrey's Cordial,

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,

and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
Linens,
Drop Skirts,
Corsets,
Notions,
Queensware,
Cedarware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Corsets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has in store at his store in Orangeville, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS.

Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, Carpets, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

Orangeville, May 21, 1867. D. K. SLOAN.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just received, at her old place on Main st., Bloomsburg, her

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

of millinery goods of every quality and style, consisting of

LATEST STYLE BONNETS,

of the very best material; together with the very best assortment of

TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, &C.,

which are offered for sale at the lowest possible rates. Call and see.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 26, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Tree Dressing, and is prepared to execute in addition, to

FURNISH STRAW HATS

in the shortest notice, and in the most stylish manner. Terms reasonable.

Call at Light Street, October 5, 1867. MRS. E. KLINE.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Misses Harman would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just received at their place of business in Main St., below American House, a large and new supply of

MILLINERY GOODS

of all descriptions suited for Fall and Winter Wear; including Bonnets of the latest styles, Ribbons, trimmings of all sorts, and in fact keep a complete assorting store for ladies. Their patterns and styles are among the latest, and the prices but a trifle in advance of those in the City. Do not fail to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1867.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S

NEW DRUG STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE,

JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practicing Physician, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical student, has attended one course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. (apr29'67

ESTABLISHED, 1832.

STODART

NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG, FULL IRON FRAME

PIANO FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS.

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Piano Fortes. Our new Scale Piano Fortes in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of tone, delicacy of touch durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the new scale Stodart Piano Fortes stands unrivaled. The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over Twenty Five Thousand families who have had them in use, in nearly all parts of the civilized world. All letters will be promptly answered by

STODART & MORRIS,

Feb 7'68-3m. 681 Broadway, New York.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogie boots, men's double and single sole wellkip boots, men's heavy stogy shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, ladies, misses' and children's gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's prunella Balmoral boots, all sizes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot be excelled. These goods he will sell as cheap as they can be had elsewhere in this market, and respectfully solicits a call from the public generally.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of the Series on the farm of Mr. Lloyd, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SHEAR, WELLS, SHINKLE & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Bundles Patent Hay Rose Knife and Fork. Both Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Bundle Fork does. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENENGER, DR. F. C. HARRISON.
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERBOCK, DANIEL NOYER,
R. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL DIGLEMILLER, THOMAS WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS, &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rates than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1867.

NEW FURNITURE STORE

AT MAINVILLE, PA.

A. J. BERNINGER,

Would respectfully announce to the public, that he has opened a new Furniture Store in Main ille, where he keeps all kinds of city and home made

FURNITURE,

cane bottomed and hair cushioned chairs, all styles of Bedsteads and bureaus, tables and stands, and all goods in his line. Repairing neatly and quickly done. House painting and paperhanging done at short notice and reasonable rates; in the best manner. Also, undertaking at short notice. [nov27'67-6f

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 16 Market Street

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and dealers in

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Nos. 229 Market and 224 Commerce Street

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLATON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 424 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HOEDE. W. S. KING. J. B. SETBERT

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, '67. E. REHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

JOHN YEISER'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIPPEN BLOCK,

IN THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Main st., opposite Miller's Store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

aug 6'67.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, SAL SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 9 North Water Street,

and No. 24 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 25 and 27 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c. &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near from street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all sizes, and all very low.

BUTLER'S HARDWARE,

of every description. Nails, axle patterns, saws, files, locks and knobs, bolt screws, sad irons, window springs, hose, knobs, strap hinges, hoes and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact anything needed in that line.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

comprising almost everything in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, dees, rosettes, silver plated, brass, screws, rivets, hames, hame staples, hame rings, hame tugs, quick nuts, wrought and cotton thread, silk, awls and needles, tools, &c., &c.

SHOEMAKERS' HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have patent nail cutters, saws, hand, cutting, rip, and compass saws—steel, iron, and tire bearing machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, planes, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lantern, shable cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, screwdrivers, rivets, hammers, anvils, anvil tools, muffle, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, collin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, house buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, panel mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, tool chests, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, tools,

sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead